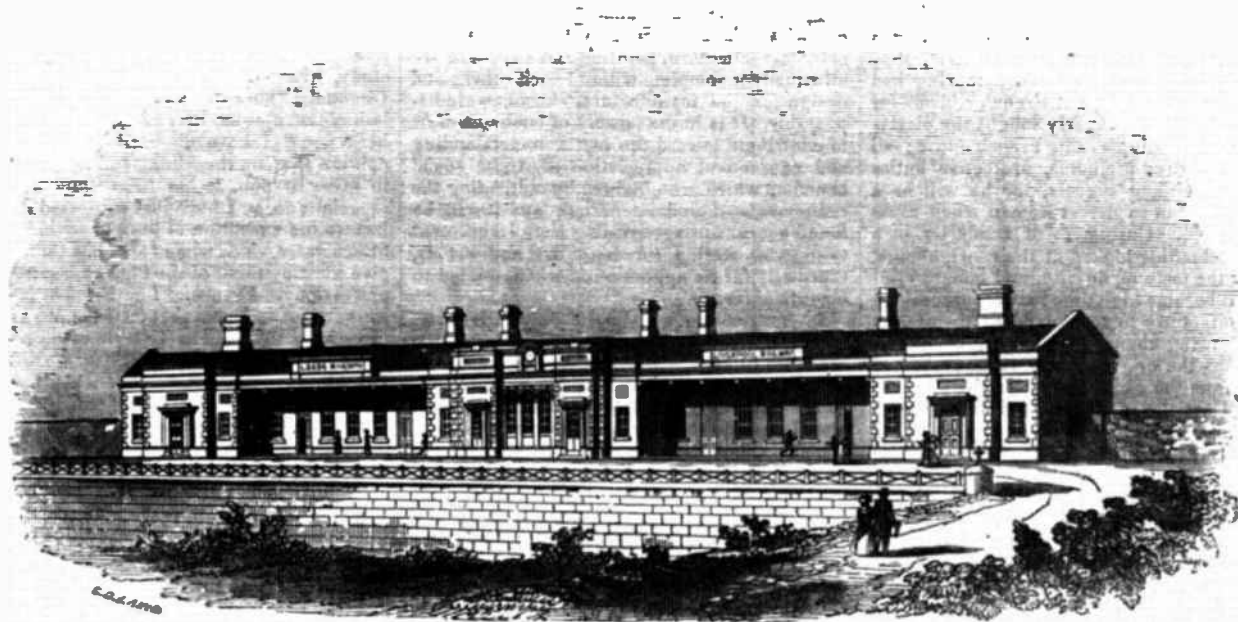
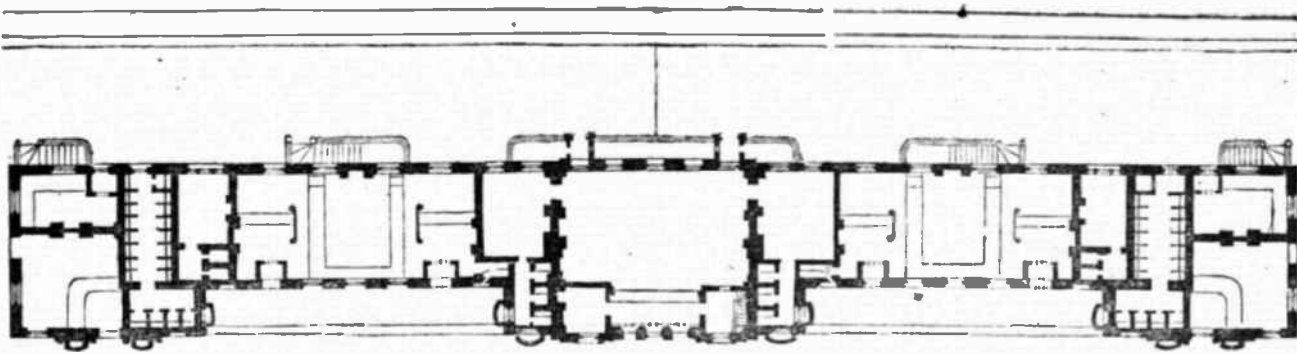


THE HUNTSBANK STATION

ON THE LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, AND LEEDS RAILWAYS.



P E R S P E C T I V E V I E W .



G R O U N D P L A N .

In a former number of our journal (see No. 35), we gave our readers a description of the Huntsbank Station of the Liverpool and Manchester and Manchester and Leeds Railways; and being one of the most extensive in the kingdom, we are induced to furnish a perspective view and a ground-plan of this work, emanating from the good taste of Mr. Stevenson, the celebrated engineer. In the original design, the covered ways to the booking-offices were intended to be supported by Roman-Doric columns, but for the convenience of passengers and the removal of luggage, cantilever brackets were substituted,

which alteration in some measure destroys its architectural pretensions, conventionally considered; but so satisfactorily has this been effected, that the present design is far from inelegant or void in its general features; and when its intended purposes are considered, it claims praise, on account of the deviation from routine architecture, for the space afforded by the alteration is decidedly advantageous. The building, which is 256 feet long and 36 feet wide, is in immediate connexion with the covered roof, and, as we before stated, is of the largest area yet executed. It is uniformly divided at the centre, the right half containing booking-

offices for the Leeds and Manchester Railway, with refreshment and waiting-rooms, superintendents' apartments, and other conveniences, upon an extensive scale, and of good proportions and arrangement, as shown by the accompanying plan. The left half contains similar accommodation for the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. The basement-story, which is approached by area-steps at the back of the edifice, contains luggage-rooms, and accommodation for the third-class passengers, with suitable accommodation for the porters and other attendants of the station, and easy communication with the railway and approaches.

COLLECTIONS TOWARDS A GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURE.—No. IX.

FLUTINGS.—IN THE GRECIAN DORIC.

"FLUTING.—A concave channel. Columns whose shafts are channelled are said to be fluted, and the flutes are collectively called flutings." (Hoeking.) Mr. Gwilt observes, "In the investigation of the Doric order, among its more remarkable features are to be noted the longitudinal striæ called *flutes*, into which the column is cut, every two whereof unite, in almost every case, in an edge. Their horizontal section varies in different examples. In some, the flutes are formed by segments of circles; in others, the form approaches that of an ellipse. The number all round is usually twenty, such being the case at Athens; but at Paestum, the ex-

terior order of the great temple has twenty-four, the lower interior order twenty, and the upper interior sixteen only. It has been strangely imagined by some that these flutings, which, be it remembered, are applied to the other orders as well as to the Doric, were provided for the reception of the spears of persons visiting the temples. The conjecture is scarcely worth the refutation; first, because no situation for the *doradokoi* (place for spears) would have led to their more continual displacement from accident; and secondly, because of the sloping or hemispherical form in the other orders, the foot of the spear must have immediately slid off. Their origin may probably be found in the polygonal column, whose sides received a greater play of light by being hollowed out, a refinement which would not be long unperceived by the Greeks." (Encyc. p. 64.) Mr. Knight was one of the first to form the conjecture that the *doradokoi*, or spear-holder, men-

tioned by Homer in the *Odyssey*, alluded to the flutings of columns; and Lord Aberdeen has been at considerable pains to refute his friend's reasoning. (See Inquiry, p. 113.)

In Mr. Gwilt's edition of Sir William Chambers's treatise on Civil Architecture, is a note contributed by Mr. Charles Barry, with illustrations from buildings in Egypt, whose antiquity is considered earlier than any known existing specimen of Grecian Doric. In one of these is a sketch of a portico of two fluted columns in *antia*, about 5½ diameters high. "The flutes are shallow, and twenty in number, and the capital consists of an abacus only." Another illustration of Mr. Barry's is also very striking; it is an example of a column at Kalapthie, on the Nile: "The abacus is square, and 11 inches thick; the shaft, which has a trifling diminution, is 7 feet 8 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches diameter. The circumference is in twenty-four divisions,